TIME TO MARKET BERMUDA ONIONS

Much Activity in Texas Fields in Making Preparation as Season Approaches.

INCREASE SHOWN IN ACREAGE

Growers and Shippers Enthusiastic in Stating That Department of Agriculture's Service Is of Great Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

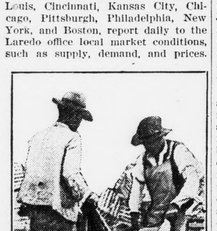
There is great activity in the Texas onion fields these days in preparation for the rapidly approaching marketing season. The commercial acreage planted to Bermuda onions is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 12,117 acres, and it is forecast that 11,522 acres will be harvested. This compares with 10,503 acres harvested in 1921.

As heretofore the Department of Agriculture will maintain a field station at Laredo to keep the growers and shippers informed of market conditions generally throughout the country. Carlot shipments, available supplies, prices, weather conditions, and the many factors that affect the marketing of onions will be reported to the growers daily.

Financial success in producing and marketing Bermuda onions is possible only when the economic relation between the northern-grown winter storage crop and the perishable Bermuda crop is taken into consideration, say federal marketing experts. The Texas crop is marketed in a period of two months, and the highest type of marketing efficiency is required. There may be a large carry-over of northern-grown storage onions; the markets for the Bermuda crop are a long distance from producing points with consequent high costs for transportation; bad weather may quickly impair the quality of the stock; the crop may be larger than the country can consume; and toward the end of the season there is competition from other early producing states.

Service of Great Value.

The results of years of study of the scientific production and marketing of onions is available to the growers, and producers and shippers are unanimous in stating that the department's service has been of great value to them. Federal market reporters located in large consuming markets, such as St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, report daily to the Laredo office local market conditions, such as supply, demand, and prices.



Cleaning and Grading Onions.

The department also has co-operative arrangements with the various railroads whereby the shippers are informed of daily carlot shipments of onions everywhere in the United States.

For marketing purposes the Texas onion-producing section is divided into three districts: The Laredo district, consisting of Webb county, the upper counties, comprising Dimmit, Frio, La Salle, and Zavalla counties; and the Gulf Coast district, embracing the territory contiguous to the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico and the San Antonio & Arkansas Pass railroads. The upper counties usually furnish fully 50 per cent of the shipments, the remaining districts 25 per cent each.

Shipments are made to every state in the Union east of the Rocky mountains, the principal markets being New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, and Massachusetts. New York alone has taken in the past as much as 20 per cent of the entire carlot movement. Laredo is the shipping center for approximately one-third of the onions from the entire section, and headquarters of practically all buyers and operators are there located.

Seed From Canary Islands.

The majority of the growers obtain their seed from the Canary Islands; large quantities of seed are also obtained from California. The seed is planted by drill between August 15 and September 20, and the plants remain in the seed bed 60 to 70 days before transplanting to the field. Great care is exercised in transplanting. The ground is plowed, thoroughly disked and harrowed, the roots and tops of the plants are carefully trimmed, and only well-rooted plants are selected. In caring for the crop it is essential to keep the soil moist, and to avoid, by frequent shallow cultivations, cracking or baking. Harvesting begins around April 1 in Webb county and continues to about May 15. The harvest season in the upper counties is five to ten days later. Practically the entire crop is grown under irrigation from the Rio Grande river in Webb county; from artesian wells and the Neueces river in the upper counties.

Alfalfa on Sandy Soils.

Alfalfa is a particularly valuable crop on the sandy lands. On the sandy soils applications of lime are essential for success with it. The expense of an application of lime is returned very quickly in the increased yields of this valuable hay crop.

Benefits of Alfalfa.

Alfalfa hay on the farm increases the number of livestock that can be carried economically by producing more and better roughage, and at the same time puts the soil in condition to produce higher yields of corn and grains following the rotations.

Have Roaming Disposition.

Turkeys, especially the Bronze variety, have a roaming disposition, and of course do not recognize line fences or the boundaries of their owner's land.

SELECTING TOMATOES TO PREVENT DISEASE

Norduke Is Highly Resistant to Wilt Ailments.

Four Other Varieties, Marvel, Norton, Columbia and Arlington, Are Also Recommended—Big Annual Loss Is Avoided.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the course of work on the selection of tomatoes that will resist the wilt disease, which causes a large annual loss in the tomato-canning states, the United States Department of Agriculture has developed a variety called Norduke, similar to Stone, but highly resistant to wilt. Four other wilt-resistant varieties have already been produced, known as the Marvel, which is a medium early tomato selected from Merveille des Marches, bearing a heavy crop of smooth red fruit; the Norton, selected from Stone, producing a heavy yield of large, smooth, solid red fruit, which ripens slowly, and therefore ships well; and Columbia and Arlington, medium late varieties, selected from Greater Baltimore.

The Marvel is an excellent variety for forcing, for medium early trucking, and for home gardening. The Columbia, like the Arlington, which has been temporarily withdrawn for purification, because of mixtures found in the seed in 1920, is better for canning than for the table, because of its somewhat flat shape, which does not permit slicing as successfully as some of the rounded tomatoes. The Norton and the newer variety, the Norduke, are late tomatoes, excellent for canning, for home gardening, and late trucking. The Norduke shows the highest resistance to wilt of any tomato, and also some resistance to the leaf-spot disease.

Field of Staked Tomatoes.

Wilt-resistance strains of tomatoes are developed by selecting from a variety which possesses moderate resistance, individuals which show higher resistance. This resistance can be combined with other desirable qualities in other varieties by crossing. Seeds from resistant strains have been distributed through state experiment stations to canners and others for testing, and some of the varieties are now being carried in the catalogue lists of seed houses.

TOMATO-SEED CAKE AS FEED

Value as Source of Protein for Live Stock Has Been Demonstrated By Experiments.

The value of tomato-seed press cake as a source of protein feed for live stock has been demonstrated by a series of experiments recently conducted in the protein investigation laboratory of the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. It has been previously estimated by the department that over 2,000 tons of tomato seeds are largely wasted annually as a by-product in the manufacture of catsup and other products by the tomato pulping plants in the United States. Tomato seeds contain approximately 22 per cent of a valuable oil. The press cake which remains after expelling the oil contains about 37 per cent of protein, which chemical and nutritional experiments have shown to be of high food value. Young albino rats were fed on a diet in which tomato-seed press cake furnished the only source of protein, the diet having been made adequate in other respects by the addition of the other essential dietary factors. On this diet the rats were enabled to grow at the normal rate, showing that the proteins of the tomato seed contain all of the amino acids essential to the growth of animals. It was also found that the press cake contains sufficient amount of the water soluble, or anti-beri-beri vitamine.

RAPE GOOD SUMMER PASTURE

Takes High Rank for Furnishing Succulent Feed for Hogs or Sheep —Easily Grown.

Among the crops which can be grown for succulent pasture for hogs or sheep during the summer and fall months, rape takes high rank. It furnishes abundant food which is greatly relished by those animals; it is easily grown and can be sown most any time in the spring or early summer after there is no further danger of severe frost. It will endure severe frost in the fall and can be pastured late provided stock is kept off when it is frozen.

YOUNG FOWLS FOR BREEDING

Best Plan to Always Balance Youth on One Side and Well-Seasoned Stock on Other.

Generally two-year-old hens and cocks make the best breeders. Or, pullets should be mated to well-seasoned cock birds and young cockerels should be mated to well-matured hens. Always balance youth on the one side with well-seasoned stock on the other side.

Raising Geese.

If the flock of geese are given a good grassy range they will gather practically all the food they require without expense in the summer time.

Feed Milk to Fowls.

Either sweet milk or sour may be fed to chicks with profit, but sour milk is to be preferred.

Protein Feed for Hens.

Hens should have meat scraps, milk buttermilk, or some food that contains a large amount of protein.

SPIRIT OF EASTER

Easter Lore the World Over

Superstitions innumerable have clung around Easter since the days of Beland Woden. One of the quaintest of these—that the sun dances in the heavens every Easter morning—is found in England, Ireland, and Brittany. Suckling alludes to this belief in the often quoted lines:

No sun upon an Eastern morn
Was half so fair a sight.

The origin of the Easter egg is told in the following legends: A bird sang a sorrowful lay over Christ's tomb and as a reward for its devotion its eggs were ever after of bright colors. Another story is of an exile who in prison received a decorated Easter egg which said: "Hope in God." He recognized the handwriting of his wife, and, managing to communicate with her, regained his freedom.

Thirty days hath September
Every person can remember,
But the dates when Easters come,
Puzzle even scholars some!

Egg rolling on Easter day used to be practiced with the idea that the farm lands over which the eggs were rolled would be sure to yield abundantly at harvest time.

At Easter let your clothes be new,
Or else be sure, you will it rue.
—Poor Richard's Almanac.

It is bad luck to paint a cross on Easter eggs, and good luck to paint flowers on them.

If the sun shines on Easter, it will shine on Whit Sunday.

It is a good omen to have your babe baptized on Easter day.

To cry on Easter is a sign that you will have a sad Fourth of July.

Unlucky Engagement Day.

If you see a star fall on Easter night, you will lose your lover.

If you get engaged on Easter Sunday, you will not be married.

It is lucky to receive the unexpected gift of an Easter egg.

It is a lucky thing for you if a friend happens to bring an infant for the first time into your house on Easter morning.

To put a garment wrong side out on Easter morning is a bad omen.

In some countries, the children believe that the rabbits lay beautifully colored eggs at Easter. This connection between the hare and Easter originates in the hare's connection with the moon, of which the hare has been from ancient times a symbol, together with the fact that Easter is to a certain extent a lunar holiday. A few of the reasons of the hare being identified with the moon are: The hare is a nocturnal animal and comes out at night to feed. The female carries her young for a month. Hare and moon were believed to have the power of changing their sex; the new moon was masculine, the waning moon was feminine. The young of the hare are born with their eyes open, while rabbits are born blind; hence the belief that the hare never closed its eyes, and therefore was considered to resemble the moon, who is called the "open-eyed watcher of the skies at night."

Popular French Belief.

An Easter superstition of French origin says that the young girl who wishes to live long, marry the man of her choice, and prosper, must never wear any other flower than the jonquil or violet on that day. These only bring good luck.

The maiden who wishes to know if her lover is faithful should rise early on Easter morning and eat an apple. Meantime she will say:

As Eve in her thrift for knowledge ate,
So I, too, wish to know my fate.

If the seeds are even, he will prove faithful; if there is an odd number, alas!

The usage of interchanging eggs at Easter has also been referred for its origin to the egg games of the Romans, which they celebrated at the time of our Easter, when they ran races in an egg-shaped rings, and the victor received eggs as a prize. These games were instituted in honor of Castor and Pollux, who came forth from an egg, deposited by Leda, after Jupiter had visited her in the shape of a swan.

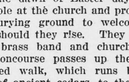
The one who gets a golden egg
Will plenty have and never beg.
The one who gets an egg of blue
Will find a sweetheart fond and true.
The one who gets an egg of green
Will jealous be and not serene.
The one who gets an egg of black
Bad luck and troubles ne'er will lack.
The one who gets an egg of white
In life shall find supreme delight.
The one who gets an egg of red
Will many tears of sorrow shed.
Who gets an egg of purple shade
Will die a bachelor or maid.
A silver egg will bring much joy
And happiness without alloy.
A lucky one the egg of pink,
The owner ne'er see danger's brink.
The one who gets an egg of brown
Will have an establishment in town.
The one who speckled egg obtains
Will go through life by country lanes.
A striped egg bodes care and strife,
A sullen man or scolding wife.
The one who gets an egg of plaid,
His heart is good but luck is bad.

GATHER FOR JUDGMENT DAY

Moravians Visit Burial Ground Easter Sunday to Welcome the Dead, Should They Arise.

The Moravian churches of this country have their Passion week, with somewhat peculiar rites. They settled in Pennsylvania and North Carolina. At Bethlehem and other places in Pennsylvania they are the predominating religious sect. At Salem, N. C., they established a very interesting community in 1753. There they have a strong church and one of the finest colleges in the country. Religious service is a daily occurrence in the church during Passion week. The sacrament is administered and many of the younger set are confirmed. On Saturday, the closing day, they have the love feast and break bread together as one happy family. The juvenile pleasures are not overlooked. Late in the afternoon of Saturday the children are to be seen busily engaged about the hedges and fences constructing rabbit nests in which they expect rabbits to lay eggs during the night, and they are never disappointed; they always find the nests bountifully supplied with various colored eggs on Easter morning.

The church congregation is up before the dawn of Easter day. They assemble at the church and proceed to the burying ground to welcome the dead should they rise. They are led by a brass band and church choir. The concourse passes up the broad graveled walk, which runs between rows of ancient cedars, to the center of the cemetery, which is odd, quaint and beautiful. There they pause and sing hymns, in which all the people join. The singing stops as the sunlight comes over the rugged eastern hills. All is silent and solemn while the clergyman reads out the names of those who have been placed to rest in the burying ground since the previous Easter.



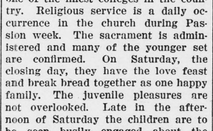
Easter and the Passover.

Although the date of Easter had been settled with the particular intention of preventing it from ever occurring on the same day as the Jewish Passover, the Nicean decree failed to prevent this entirely. Since 1800 Easter and the Passover have been observed together on April 12 in 1805, 1825 and 1903. Also they will occur together on April 1, 1923; April 17, 1927, and April 9, 1981. However, the Passover usually falls on the week before Easter. It never comes before March 26 nor later than April 25.

Has Especial Meaning Today.

Jesus Christ means more to the world at this Easter time than ever before. He is drawing all men closer to Himself.

Looking through the mists of pain and sorrow and deep affliction, we are learning more fully the love of a Risen Savior, and the precious gift that has come through the perfect and acceptable sacrifice made for us.



A NEW SPECIES
Duck: Gee, I'd like to see the hen that laid those queer Easter eggs!

EASTER CUSTOM SPREADING

In religious denominations which used to pay little or no attention to the festival of the resurrection there is a great quickening of interest in all that pertains to Easter. In towns where the coming and going of Easter was of scarcely any importance, two or three decades ago, it is full of life and color now. Music and art give vastly more attention to Easter than they did a single generation back in America. Easter customs and Easter traditions have spread wonderfully through the country.

Tell the Truth.

The opposite of the truth is a lie, and one of the six things we are told the Lord hates is a lying tongue. St. Paul tells us in Phil. 4:8 to think on things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report. If our minds have formed the habit of entertaining such thoughts, we shall develop tactfulness and find it always possible to tell the truth.

"This Miracle—Rebirth"

by J. K. W.

When Winter's icy breath
Muttered the cold word "Death,"
Far seemed the dream of Spring—
A half forgotten thing.
But, lo! as in an hour,
The sky opes likes a flower,
Rosy and blue with dawn,
Its chilly mists withdrawn;
And where bare boughs were seen
Hover soft clouds of green.
Spurning the withered leaves,
The flowers start in sheaves,
And o'er old Winter's tomb
Break, into wondrous bloom
While birds with joyous cries
Wing to the shining skies
This miracle, re—birth,
Thrills once again the earth,
By resurrection stirred
Roused by the holy word:
I will arise!

— NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE —

The Holy Week in the Eternal City

There is always a large crowd at St. Peter's on Palm Sunday and as early as eight o'clock the people begin to assemble. The ceremonial itself lasts about three hours and in order to see it many visitors stand for five or six hours. Ladies alone are favored with seats, and only then if they are in dark dresses and with black veils over their heads, instead of hats and bonnets. One of the papal regiments is always on duty within the sacred precincts to be replaced by the "noble guard" of the pope when the latter enters the church. During the service the chief sacristan brings forth an armful of so-called palms and places them on the high altar. These are stalks about three feet long resembling a walking cane dressed up with wisps of yellow straw. In reality they are sticks to which artificial palm leaves had been glued.

His holiness the pope, who dresses plainly for the occasion on account of the fact that the church is still in mourning during the Lenten season, enters the church in his chair of state. He advances up the nave; he gives his blessing to the assembled multitudes until he finally reaches the throne at the further end of the church.

Blessing the Palms.

After some music the pope proceeds to bless the palms which are brought to him from the altar. The blessing is effected by reading certain prayers and the incensing of the palms three times. An embroidered apron is now placed upon the pope's knee and the cardinals advance to his holiness, receive a palm from him, kissing his right hand, his knee and the palm. The mitred abbots, who are next to receive the palms, kiss the pope's foot instead of his knee. There is some more music and then low mass is said, after which the pope is carried back with the same gravity to the small chapel whence he came, which connects by a passage with the Vatican.

The great event in Rome on Wednesday in holy week is the singing of the Miserere in the Sistine chapel. The service which is also called Tenebrae from the darkness in which it is held begins at half-past four. The whole office is a finely finished musical composition which is performed by the organ and sung by voices of what is probably the finest choir in the world. During the singing of the service all the candles on the altar are extinguished one by one, with the exception of the topmost candle which is concealed behind the high altar, a symbol of deaths of all the prophets before the coming of the Savior and of the resurrection of the Christ.

The Sacred Oils.

On Thursday, the ceremony of blessing the oils takes place in St. Peter's during mass. There are three varieties of oils to be blessed and the ritual surrounding beatification is somewhat complex. The first is the oil of the catechumens used in blessings, baptism, in consecrating churches or ordaining priests and in blessing and crowning sovereigns. The second is the oil used in extreme unction administered to those who are dying, while the third or sacred chrism composed of oil of the balm of Gilead is used in confirmation, in the consecration of bishops and in the blessing of bells. The bishops are attended by at least twelve priests with seven deacons and seven subdeacons all robed in white, and the ceremony is most impressive to the members of the Catholic church.

All the bells in Rome are mute from half past eleven on Thursday morning until Saturday evening and such is the force of custom that in many of the hotels, handbells are employed to announce the hour for dinner and even school bells are mute. On Thursday also the pope attends at St. Peter's for the ceremonial washing of 13 bishops. The pope is dressed very plainly in white with a small white biretta and a red cape. He divests himself of his cape before the ceremonial and at the close presents each of the bishops with a towel and a few flowers, a gold medal being afterwards sent to them by an official of the Vatican.

Ceremonial of the Supper.

After this there is the ceremonial celebration of the Supper, in which the 13 bishops hand plates to the pope, who pours out wine and water for them to drink. On this day the altars are all stripped and there is set up in the nave of St. Peter's the grand penitentiary where a cardinal sits to give absolution for mortal sins, which are beyond the sphere of ordinary confession.

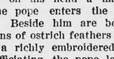
In the streets on the evening of Thursday the shops of sausage-makers, candlemakers, and pork dealers are decorated and illuminated in a most fantastic way. The most prominent object in each is a statue of the Virgin and Child enshrined amidst candles and flowers.

On Good Friday the air of gloom is accentuated in the churches. The pope is robed in red but he neither wears his ring nor gives his blessing. The soldiers' arms are reversed and all decorations possible are stripped from the altars. Yet notwithstanding the peculiar solemnity of the religious services of the day the shops, public offices and places of business, also the palazzos, where pictures are shown, remain open as usual—the only indication of the religious character of the day outside of the churches being the muteness of the church bells. This disregard of Good Friday in Rome particularly strikes the Protestant visitors who come from countries where the day is observed reverently and quietly.

Rejoicings Are Loud.

On Saturday evening on the reading of a particular passage in the Sistine chapel the bells of St. Peter's are rung, the guns of St. Angelo are fired and all the bells of the city immediately break forth. At St. Peter's there is the blessing of the paschal fire and the paschal candle is lighted.

As might be expected Easter Sunday is celebrated in Rome with elaborate ceremonials, the pope himself officiating at high mass at St. Peter's with the most gorgeous ritual. The magnificent basilica is decorated and myriads of lights blaze from the altars and round the tomb of St. Peter. Seated in his official chair and robed in vestments which scintillate with gold and precious stones and wearing on his head a magnificent tiara the pope enters the crowded church. Beside him are borne two large fans of ostrich feathers and over him is a richly embroidered canopy. After officiating, the pope leaves the church to appear a few moments later surrounded by high officials of the church in the central balcony from where he extends his blessing. In the evening the dome and the entire church are a blaze of candles and artificial lights.



"Alive Unto God."

Not the future state of the soul, but its present condition is the vital thing. Men are bidden not to be anxious about the morrow—and that may include the eternal morrow—since "the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself." And all will be well with man, as with the "fowls of the air" and "the lilies of the field," if he, as they do, performs the functions ordained for him, and is loyal to the true law of his being. Human souls are to "be dead indeed unto sin" in order that they may be "alive unto God." If they are thus alive their immortality is assured. "There needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us this." —Exchange.

MIGHT OF RIGHT REASSERTED

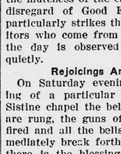
The might of right is another message of Easter to the life of whole peoples. On Golgotha wrong seemed to triumph, but in the garden of the resurrection right triumphed over wrong Easter morning. Neither death nor the grave could defeat it.

The Lesson of Easter.

In spring it is easy to believe the beautiful story of the Great Resurrection—the transforming of the mortal body of the Son of Man into a more wonderful spiritual form—for spring is resurrection. The very earth is made new, clothed in new garments fair to see; the old miracle is worked anew upon tree and shrub and plant, and they are arrayed in foliage and a glory of bloom.

His Mercy Endureth.

They bowed themselves and worshipped, and praised the Lord, saying, For He is good; for His mercy endureth forever.—2 Chron. 7:3.



POOR KIDS

Rabbit: Ha, ha, some of those poor humans still believe in the Easter bunny.

Promise of the Spring.

Today people are not so much concerned with the date or duration of the Easter feast—unless it be the makers and sellers of fashions, who would like to see it come as early as possible, the better to dispose of their wares. Today men and women accept the feast of gladness thankfully whenever it comes, not bothering about ancient ecclesiastical disputes, but thinking of the joy of the resurrection and the promise of the spring to come.

Miracle of Spring.

It is a stubborn and perverse, not to say a dull mind, that refuses to see the symbolism of the spring and its miracle—that the rising of beautiful blossoms from the dark soil typifies the emerging of the spirit from the trammels of the outworn body and its blooming in another sphere. The lesson is taught each year; we need it often, for we are earthbound, but each spring the truth is more deeply engraved even upon the careless soul.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.34½; No. 2 garlicky spot, $1.33½.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 70c per bu., asked for carlots on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, 45c asked; No. 3 white, as to weight, 44c asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.07¼; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 90c@$1 per bu.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $36; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $34; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $40; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—The market is about steady at the range of $18 to $21 per ton for good to choice grades of timothy, mixed and clover, with strictly No. 1 clover very scarce. Demand fair for good hay.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@39c; do, choice, 35@36; do, good, 33@34; do, prints, 40@41; do, blocks, 39@40; do, nearby, 35@36; ladles, 24@25; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 22@23; Ohio rolls, 22@23; West Virginia rolls, 20@21; storepacked, 20; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 20@23; process butter, 26@27.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 24c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 24; Western, 24; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22; duck eggs, choice, doz., 35.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, smooth, 36@38c; per lb.; rough, staggy and thin, 27@28; winter, 2 lbs. and less, 40@45; old roosters, 17@18, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, 29@30; medium, 3 to 4 lbs., 28@30. White leghorn hens, 28. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per lb., young, 32c; white pekings, young, 36; puddle, 3½ lbs. and over, 35; smaller, poor, 28. Pigeons, per pair, old, 45@50c; young, 45@50. Guinea fowl, young, each, 2 lbs., 70@75c; old, each, 40@45. Turkeys, choice hens, 43@45c; young gobblers, 36@38; old toms, 35.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.75@2; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.75@2; Western No. 1, $1.75@2; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do, $1.50@1.65; Southern Maryland Mc-Cormicks, $1.50@1.75; red potatoes, $1.50@1.60; all sections, No. 2, 75c@$1; all sections, No. 1, per 150-lb. bags, $2.75@3.25; No. 2, do, $1.75@2.

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, per brl., $7.50@8; do, No. 2, $6@6.50. Sweets, North Carolina, No. 1, per hamp, $4@5; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, per brl., $4@5; Eastern Shore, Virginia, per brl., $3@4; yams, all sections, No. 2, do, $1.75@2; sweets, all sections, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.50@1.75. Yams all sections, No. 1, do, per hamp, $1.@2; sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, per hamp, 50@75c per qt. Peppers, per crt., $3.50@7; kale, 75c@$1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.43½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.52¾, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.35½, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 74c, and No. 2 mixed, 73½, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46¼c.

Eggs—New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy, candled selection, 37c; do, uncandled, 34@35; fresh gathered firsts, 24@26½.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 19@20c; do, average run, 18½@19; State, whole milk, twins, specials, 19@20; do, average run, 18¼@19.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 35¼@36c; do, extras (92 score), 35; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 33½@34½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21¼@22.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.29@1.34; do, garlicky, $1.24@1.29.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 69@70c; No. 3 yellow, 68@69.

Oats—No. 2 white, 45½@46; No. 3, white, 44@44¼.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 36c; nearby prints, fancy, 42@45.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 26½c; do, firsts, 25½; Western extra firsts, 26½; firsts, 25½; fresh, selected, packed, 33@35.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy flats, held, 22½c; do, fresh, 20½@21; fair to good, 19@20; longhorn, 22; single daisies held 22½; fresh, 20½@21.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice handyweight veals, per lb., 8@8½c; choice fat, heavy veals, 7¼@8; fair to good, 7@7½; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 6@7; rough calves, 5@6.

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 7@8; stags and boars, 5@6; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@13; shoats, as to size and quality, 10@11.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk beef steers, $7.25@8.40; she stock, strong to 15c higher; bulls, strong; veal calves, steady; stockers and feeders, steady to strong; bulk fat she stock, $5.35@6.75; bulk veal calves, around $8.50 to packers with few best at $9.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $10.65@10.75; heavy and light Yorkers and pigs, $11@11.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $9.10; top lambs, $14.25.

Calves—Top, $10.50.

Mean Brute.

"It says here that the average walking pace of a healthy woman is about 75 steps a minute."

"Huh, and the average talking pace of a healthy woman is about 75 words a second," growled her brutal husband.

His Load Growing Heavier.

Groome—Why does old Melborn always look so sad?

Sloane—Why, the poor fellow has to support his grandchildren before he has finished supporting his children.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 15.

SEMENOF, BUTCHER OFFICERS TESTIFY

Army Men Tell of Murder, Assault and Banditry

1,600 SLAIN AT ONE TIME

Crimes "Unbelievable Unless Witnessed," Part Of Expeditionary Force Records—Semenoff Blamed.

Washington.—Charges of human "butchery" made by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, against Gen. Gregorie Semenoff, Russian anti-Bolshevik leader, were testified to before the Senate Labor Committee by two leaders of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia.

Brig.-Gen. W. S. Graves, commander and Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Morrow, his chief aid, gave instance after instance of murder, criminal assault and banditry which occurred during the period of American occupation of the region.

Called before the committee in an investigation which Chairman Borah hopes may lead to deportation of General Semenoff, under bond in a civil case in New York, the two army officers gave accounts of crime, described as "unbelievable unless witnessed" excerpts from official army records, and other evidence covering the period between September, 1918, and April, 1920, of a nature seldom, if ever, laid before a Congressional committee.

At the conclusion, Mr. Borah turned to Colonel Morrow, the witness, and said:

"You were there. Now tell us who is your opinion, was responsible."

"Semenoff!" Colonel Morrow shot back. "Anybody who was in that part of the world at that time knows that he was responsible."

General Semenoff was represented at the hearing by his attorney, John Kirkland Clark, of New York, who announced that he would attempt to have the Russian officer come here to testify. He said also he would ask Colonel Kroupsky, the general's aid and interpreter, appear in defense of his chief.

Mr. Clark was not sure, however, that General Semenoff would be allowed to leave the State, because of his being under bond, and Mr. Borah said it was not the intention of the committee to subpoenae General Semenoff "at this time."

General Graves branded the Russian General as "a brutal murderer," and declared he had not regretted one of the crimes with which he was charged. Mr. Clark inquired if it were not probable that General Semenoff knew nothing of them, or if it might not be that General Kolchak, the "supreme" anti-Bolshevik commander, had ordered the acts committed.

General Graves, however, declared it was not possible for the situation to have escaped General Semenoff's notice.

Colonel Morrow said before he left Siberia in January, 1920, his command had disarmed 4,500 of Semenoff's soldiers, adding that had he remained longer, all of them would have been disarmed. "Outside influence," however, he said, was exerted, preventing the Americans and the Czechs, who were co-operating with them, from carrying out the purpose.

"What outside influence do you mean?" Mr. Clark asked.

"I do not care to go into that," replied Colonel Morrow, "but I assure you there was the outside influence."

Discussing the "butchery" charges, General Graves recited how at half a dozen points in the interior of Siberia Russians were hauled by trainloads to the "slaughter ground" and shot without trial.

The only reason given for the executions, he added, was that they were Bolshevistic sympathizers.

WATTERSON LEFT $228,500.

Noted Editor's Estate Largely In Government Securities.

Louisville, Ky.—Henry Watterson, former editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, left an estate of $228,500, most of it in Government securities, according to the terms of his will just probated in County Court here.

The income from $200,000 is left to Mrs. Watterson during her life, and then descends to Mr. Watterson's son, daughter and grandson. The remainder of the estate is disposed of in special bequests.

Mr. Watterson's library, curios, pictures and other personal belongings are left to the Louisville public library to which was bequeathed $5,000 for the construction of a place to keep them, to be known as the "Henry Watterson Alcove."

The will was dated June 12, 1921, and was in the testator's handwriting.

APPROVED FOR LABOR BOARD.

Senate Confirms Three Nominations Recently Made.

Washington.—Nominations of three members of the Railroad Labor Board, J. H. Elliott, Texas, representing the managers; G. Wallace Hangar, of Washington, representing the public group, and A. O. Wharton, of Missouri, representing the labor group, were confirmed by the Senate.

ONCE WEALTHY, DIES IN JAIL.

Former Famous Surgeon Accused Of Check Fraud.

Chicago.—Dr. J. C. Willis, formerly a famous surgeon and bank president, and 10 years ago worth $500,000, died in the county jail where he was awaiting trial on charges of passing $123 worth of bogus checks. Dr. Willis made many medical text-books and was a recognized authority on certain nerve diseases. He lost his fortune through speculation.

REPARAT... T...

Paris.— Chancellor W... tions deman... It appe... decision of M... 31, on which... confirm or ... Germany is ... and 50,000,0...

The All... before the ex... Official circl...

The pur... cussion of th... from the re... main Allied ...

NEW TAR... REACH...

Flexible Plan, ... dent to Mo...

LOWER THA...

Measure, As Rew... Returns To F... Rates On F... Than Those ...

Washington. — ... tariff bills was ... the Senate. (Rep.), North D... the measure, an... Senators time ... not call it up be... Republican leade... be passed after ... hate, but other ... high as three mo...

Experts, who ... Finance Committ... pare the bill, est... age of its rate is ... the average of th... which was appro... on all dutiable im... on all imports ... The average of ... in wood tariff, ... would replace, wa... cent., respectivel... year of its operati... when trade was ... by the World W... conditions.

Comparing this ... ney measure, whi... last July 21, and ... write, the expert ... average of all ra... the specific rat... lady those on foo... higher. Exact co... valorem duties i... somewhat difficul... that the Senate c... board the House ... plan, returning t... tion principle.

While they hav... calculations, Treas... the Senate meas... raise between $3... 500,000 in revenu... the estimate of ... Fordney bill and ... revenue returned ... 1921 from the jo... Underwood law a... Tariff Act.

In returning to ... principle, the Se... jority carried out ... dent Harding to ... ber for a flexible ... provisions in t... dent, in the lan... report which acc... would be authoriz... "To modify ... ward or downward ... limits (50 per cent ... with definite rules ... gress so that rat... conform to existin...

"To change the ... ment of ad valorem ... items from the t... value of the dom... American market ... value is not a c... assessment of duti...

"To impose pen... hibit the importa... goods for the pur... unfair methods of ... importation of goo...

"To impose addi... whole or any part ... the United States ... which discriminate ... seas commerce. T... ties are limited to ... discrimination, bu... tion is maintained ... merchandise may b...

Asserting that t... provisions were re... mittee as "undes... tional," the report ... would "contribute t... preventing the acc... which ultimately ... a general tariff ... added that investi... tariff changes wou... under judicial proc... parties interested ... opportunity to be h...

Outlining the purp... report said the c... deavored to recon... would afford prote... industries and per...

GREEKS AND T...

Athens.—Quite s... occurred between ... forces on the Dori... Minor, in spite of th... lied powers to bri... there. During the f... soldiers were kill... wounded, and an of... that in front of the ... large number of T... seen. One of the d... officer.